Amendments to the Specification:

Please make the following amendments to the specification (material to be inserted in replacement paragraphs or sections is in **bold and underline**, and material to be deleted is in ~~strikeout~~ or (if the deletion is of five or fewer consecutive characters or would be difficult to see) in double brackets [[ ]]).

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 25, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Printing device 10 also typically includes an electronic controller 22 configured **to** receive data 24 representing a print job, and to control the ejection of printing fluid from print head assembly 12, the motion of mounting assembly 18, and the motion of media transport assembly 20 to effect printing of an image represented by data 24.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Additionally, printing fluid detector 30 includes detector circuitry 44 configured to determine a measured impedance value of the printing fluid from a comparison of the supply signal e_{in} and a detected signal e_{out}. As shown in Fig. 2, e_{in} may be measured at the power supply side of resistor 42, and e_{out} may be measured at the side of resistor [[54]] **42** closer to first electrode 32. Alternatively, e_{in} and e_{out} may be measured at any other suitable location where the one signal is altered from the other by the impedance of the printing fluid. The measured impedance value, either a capacitance value or a resistance value, may then be used to determine a characteristic of printing fluid [[42]] **35** in printing fluid reservoir 26, including but not limited to, a printing fluid type and an out-of-fluid condition. Furthermore, where the rate of transfer of printing fluid from printing fluid reservoir 26 to print head assembly 12 is known, a printing fluid level in printing fluid reservoir 26 may also be determined. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--First electrode 32' and second electrode 34' may be coupled to body 60 in any suitable manner. In the depicted embodiment, first electrode 32' and second electrode 34' extend through body 60 of printing fluid reservoir 26 to a pair of external contacts, which are illustrated schematically in Fig. [[2]] 3 as first contact 70 and second contact 72. Electrical contacts 70 and 72 may be configured to automatically form a connection with complementary contacts on printing device 10 (not shown) when printing fluid reservoir 26 is correctly mounted to printing device 10. This may enable printing fluid detector 30' to be easily connected to and disconnected from power supply 40', as well as any detector circuitry, during printing reservoir removal and/or replacement.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 30, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Circuit 200 also includes a resistor 212 in parallel with the fluid impedance, and a capacitor 214 located below the junction at which the currents through resister 212 and the fluid rejoin. The values of resistor 212 and capacitor are 214 selected such that the RC time constant of capacitor 214 and resistor 212 is larger than the frequency of power supply 202, and such that the voltage at capacitor 214 remains at approximately one half of the maximum output voltage of voltage source [[402]] 202. Thus, when voltage source 202 is outputting a positive voltage, the voltage at point 216 is more positive than the voltage at point 218. On the other hand, when power supply 202 is outputting zero volts, capacitor 214 holds point 218 at a more positive voltage than point 216. In this manner, the first and second electrodes alternate as the most positive electrode, helping to avoid plating and gas production problems. It will be appreciated that resistor 212 and capacitor 214 may be configured to hold the voltage at point 218 at any suitable voltage between the maximum and minimum output voltages of power supply 202.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Next, Fig. 9 shows a bipolar conversion circuit 300 that utilizes two unipolar power supplies to create a bipolar signal across the first and second electrodes. Circuit 300 includes a first unipolar power supply 302 connected to one electrode, and a second unipolar voltage source 304 connected to the other electrode. The impedance of the first electrode, second electrode and printing fluid is represented by capacitor 306 (labeled "equivalent capacitance") and resistor 308 (labeled "fluid resistance"). Circuit 300 may include an ammeter [[410]] **310** to allow the current through the electrodes and printing fluid to be measured, and thus to allow a measured impedance value to be calculated.--